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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Congress of the U. States.

House of Representatives.

Monday, December 2.

THIS being the Constitutional day for the meeting of Congress, and a sufficient number of members appearing to form a quorum, on motion of Mr. D. Foster, the House proceeded to the choice of a speaker, when Messieurs Rutledge and Livingston, who were appointed Tellers, reported that

	votes
Mr. Sedgwick had	42
Mr. Macon,	27
Mr. Dent,	13
Mr. Rutledge,	2
Mr. Sumpter,	1

That the whole number of votes were 85, and the rules of the House requiring a majority of two thirds of the members present to constitute a choice, neither of the above gentlemen were elected.

The House then proceeded to a second trial, when

	votes
Mr. Sedgwick had	44
Mr. Macon,	38
Mr. Dent,	3
Mr. Rutledge,	1

Whereupon Mr. Sedgwick was declared duly elected, and conducted to the chair according. ingly.

Mr. Sedgwick upon taking the chair, addressed the House in the following words:

Gentlemen,

Although I am conscious of a deficiency of talents which are desirable to discharge with usefulness and dignity, the important duties of the high station to which I am raised by the generous regard of the enlightened and virtuous Representatives of my country, yet repoſing myself on the energy of their candid support, I will not shrink from the attempt.

Accept, I pray you, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments of the honour you are pleased to confer; and with it an assurance, that no consideration shall seduce me to deviate, in the least degree, from a direct line of impartial integrity.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that a sufficient number of members appearing to form a quorum, they had proceeded to the choice of a President pro tempore, when the honourable Samuel Livermore was elected.

The House proceeded to the choice of a clerk, when it appeared

	votes
Jonathan W. Condie had	47
John Beckley	39

Whereupon Mr. Condie was declared by the Speaker, duly elected

Ordered, that a message be sent to the Senate, to inform that body of the election of the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, as speaker of the House of Representatives.

A letter signed Wm Godfrey, addressed to the Speaker, was read, stating, that he had been impressed on board a British man of war, and had made frequent application for relief to the American minister in London without effect. Referred to the Secretary of State.

Tuesday, December 3.

The President of the United States, agreeable to the notification given yesterday, came down at 12 o'clock, to the Representative's Chamber, where both Houses being assembled, his Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction, that I meet the Sixth Congress of the United States of America. Coming from all parts of the Union, at this critical and interesting period, the members will be fully possessed of the sentiments and wishes of our constituents.

The flattering prospects of abundance from the labours of the people, by land and by sea; the prosperity of our extended commerce, notwithstanding interruptions occasioned by the belligerent state of a great part of the world; the return of health, industry and trade, to those cities, which have lately been afflicted with disease; and the various and inestimable advantages, civil and religious, which secured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us, unimpaired; demand of the whole American people, sincere thanks to a benevolent Deity, for the merciful dispensations of his Providence.

But, while these numerous blessings are recollected, it is a painful duty to advert to the ungrateful return which has been made for them, by some of the people in certain counties of Pennsylvania, where seduced by the arts and misrepresentations of designing men, they have openly resisted the law, directing the valuation of houses and lands. Such defiance was given to the civil authority as rendered hopeless, all further attempts by judicial process to enforce the execution of the law; and it became necessary to direct a military force to be employed, consisting of four companies of regular troops, volunteers and militia, by whose zeal and activity in co-operation with the judicial power, order and submission were restored, and many of the offenders arrested. Of these, some have been convicted of misdemeanors, and others charged with various crimes remain to be tried.

To give due effect to the civil administration of government, and to ensure a just execution of the laws, a revision and amendment of the judiciary system, is indispensably necessary. In this extensive country, it cannot but happen, that numerous questions respecting the interpretation of the laws and the rights and duties of officers and cities must arise. On the one hand, the laws should be executed; on the other, individuals should be guarded from oppression: Neither of these objects is sufficiently assured, under the present organization of the judicial department, I therefore earnestly recommend the subject to your serious consideration.

Persevering in the pacific and humane policy, which had been invariably professed and sincerely pursued by the Executive Authority of the United States; when indications were made on the part of the French Republic, of a disposition to accommodate the existing differences between the two countries; I felt it to be my duty to prepare for meeting their advances, by a nomination of ministers, upon certain conditions, which the honour of our country dictated, and which its moderation had given it a right to prescribe. The assurances which were required of the French government, previous to the departure of our Envoys, have been given, through their Minister of Foreign Relations; and I have directed them to proceed on their mission to Paris. They have full power to conclude a treaty, subject to the constitutional advice and consent of the Senate. The characters of these gentlemen are sure pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honour or interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of good faith or friendship to any other nation will be stipulated.

It appearing probable, from the information I received, that our commercial intercourse with some ports in the island of St. Domingo, might safely be renewed, I took such steps as seemed to me expedient to ascertain that point. The result being satisfactory, I then in conformity to the act of Congress on the subject, directed the restraints and prohibitions of that intercourse to be discontinued on terms which were made known by proclamation. Since the renewal of this intercourse our citizens trading to those ports with their property have been duly respected, and privateering from those ports has ceased.

In examining the claims of British subjects, by the commissioners at Philadelphia, under the 6th article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain, a difference of opinion, on points deemed essential in the interpretation of that article, has arisen between the commissioners appointed by the United States and the other members of that board, from which the former have thought it their duty to withdraw. It is sincerely to be regretted, that the execution of an article, produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice, should have been thus unavoidably interrupted. It is, however, confidently expected that the same spirit of Amity and the same sense of justice, in which it originated, will lead to satisfactory explanations. In consequence of the obstacles to the progress of the commission in Philadelphia, his Britannic Majesty has directed the Commissioners appointed by him, under the 7th article of the treaty, relating to British captures of American vessels to withdraw from the board sitting in London, but with the express declaration of his determination to fulfil, with punctuality and good faith, the engagement which his majesty has contracted by his treaty with the United States, and that they will be instructed to resume their functions, whenever the obstacles which impede the progress of the commission at Philadelphia, shall be removed. It being in like manner, my sincere determination, so far as the same depends on me, that with equal punctuality and good faith, the engagements contracted by the United States in their treaties with his Britannic Majesty, shall be fulfilled. I shall immediately instruct our minister at London, to endeavour to obtain the explanations necessary to a just performance of those engagements on the parts of the United States. With such dispositions on both sides, I cannot entertain a doubt, that all difficulties will soon be removed, and the two boards will then proceed and bring the business committed to them respectively, to a satisfactory conclusion.

The act of Congress, relative to the seat of government of the United States, requiring, that on the first Monday in December next, it should be transferred from Philadelphia to the district chosen for its permanent seat, it is proper for me to inform you that the commissioners appointed to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and the President, and for the public offices of the government, have made a report of the state of the buildings designed for these purposes in the city of Washington, from which they conclude, that the removal of the seat of government to that place at the time required, will be practicable, and the accommodations satisfactory. Their report will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations necessary for the services of the ensuing year, together with an account of the revenue and expenditure, to be laid before you. During a period in which a great portion of the civilized world has been involved in a war unusually calamitous and destructive, it was not to be expected that the United States could be exempted from extraordinary burthens. Although the period is not arrived, when the measures adopted to secure our country against foreign attack, can be renounced, yet is alike necessary to the honour of the government, and the satisfaction of the community, that an exact economy should be maintained.

I invite you, gentlemen, to investigate the different branches of the public expenditure. The examination will lead to beneficial retrenchments or produce a conviction of the wisdom of the measures to which the expenditure relates.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AT a period like the present, when momentous changes are occurring, and every hour is preparing new and great events in the political world —when a spirit of war is prevalent in almost every nation, with whose affairs the interests of the United States have any connection, unsafe and precarious would be our situation, were we to neglect the means of maintaining our just rights. The result of the mission to France is uncertain; but however, it may terminate a steady perseverance in a system of national defence, commensurate with our resources and the situation of our country, is an obvious dictate of wisdom. For remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and desirous as we are, by doing justice to all, to avoid offence to any, nothing short of repelling aggressions will secure to our country, a rational prospect of escaping the calamities of war or national degradation.

As to myself, it is my anxious desire so to execute the trust reposed in me, as to render the people of the United States prosperous and happy. I rely with entire confidence, on your co-operation, in objects equally your care, and that our mutual labours will serve to encrease and confirm union among our fellow-citizens and an unshaken attachment to our government.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, 3d Dec. '99.

Wednesday, December 4.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the President's speech, Mr. Rutledge in the chair. The speech having been read.

Mr. Marshall moved the following resolution, which was agreed to by the committee, viz.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a respectful address ought to be prepared by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, in answer to his Speech to both houses of Congress, on the opening of the present session, containing assurances that this house will duly attend to the important objects recommended by him to their consideration.

The committee rose, and the resolution having been agreed to by the House, Messrs. Marshall, Rutledge, Sewall, Livingston, and Nicholas, were appointed a committee to draft the address.

A message from the Senate announced, that they had passed a resolution for the appointment of two Chaplains to Congress, to which they requested the concurrence of the House.

The resolution having been concurred in, Dr. Greene was chosen on the part of this House.

Mr. Livingston said, he conceived some notice ought to be taken of the letter received from Mr. Trumbull, and therefore moved that it be referred to a select committee. Agreed. Messrs. Livingston, Taliaferro, and Hill, were appointed.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, December 4.

This day a number of gentlemen sufficient to form a quorum, met.

The returns of the election for Representatives throughout the state of Pennsylvania, were read.

The House then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. The votes stood as follow:

For Isaac Weaver	37
For Jonas Preston	32

Majority for Isaac Weaver

Judge Yeates attending for the purpose administered the requisite affirmation to the Speaker.

The members present also took and subscribed the oaths or affirmation prescribed by the constitution of this Commonwealth, Art. 8. and the Act of the United States passed the 1st of January 1789.

On motion of Mr. Boileau, seconded by Mr. Engles, ordered that tomorrow be appointed for the choice of a clerk, Serjeant at Arms, and door keeper, and that such choice be the order for the day.

Adjourned.

Thursday, December 5.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

John Blair, esq. elected a representative for the county of Huntingdon, Charles Stewart, esq. member from the county of Bedford, and Ralph Stover, esq. for the county of Bucks, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. A. Scott presented a petition from Wm. Hamilton, praying to be appointed printer of the Bills for the use of the House. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cobean presented a petition from Salomon Myer, praying to be appointed printer of the Journal of the House in the German Language. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. A. Scott presented a petition from Wm. and Robert Dickson, praying to be appointed Printer of the Bills for the use of the House.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hartzell presented a petition from Christian Huetter, praying to be appointed printer of the Journal of this House in the German Language. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fisher presented a petition from Samuel F. Bradford, praying to be appointed printer of the Bills for the use of the House. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hopkins presented a petition from Francis and Robert Baily, praying to be appointed printers of the Journal of the House in the English Language. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. A. Scott presented a petition from Albreght and Lahn, praying to be appointed printers of the Journal of the House in the German Language. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. A. Scott presented a petition from Henry and Benjamin Grimler, praying to be appointed printers of the Bills for the use of the House.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Haga presented a petition from Joseph Kammerer and George Helmbold, jun. praying to be appointed printers of the Journals of the House in the German Language. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fisher presented a petition from Hall & Sellers, praying to be appointed printers of the Journal of this House in the English Language. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Frailey presented a petition from Jacob Schneider (of Reading) praying to be appointed printer of the Journal of the House in the German Language—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. Findley and Mr. Dale a committee from the Senate, being introduced informed the House that the Senate were organized and ready to proceed to business.

The House proceeded to the order of the day for the choice of its officers, when Joseph Bullock esq. was unanimously elected clerk, James Martin, Serjeant at Arms, Joseph Fry, Door keeper.

On motion, resolved,

That the clerk be empowered to provide an assistant, subject to the approbation of the House. The clerk accordingly nominated Joseph Webb which nomination was confirmed and approved of by the House.

On motion of Mr. A. Scott, seconded by Mr. Hemphill, a committee consisting of Messrs. Fraley, Penrose and Fisher were appointed to inform the Senate that the House were organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Preston, seconded by Mr. Linnard, Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a system of rules and regulations for the government of the House, and that until such report is made and adopted, the rules of the late House be adhered to. Ordered, That Messrs. Preston, A. Scott, Mr. Boileau, be a committee for the said purpose.

On motion of Mr. Boileau seconded by Mr. Conrad,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join a committee of the Senate, (if the Senate should appoint such a committee) and report a system of rules and regulations for conducting business between the two houses.

Dr. Logan, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Blair were appointed the Committee. On motion, Mr. Conrad, seconded by Mr. Davis, resolved, that a Committee be appointed to examine the journals and files of the late House and report the unfinished business. Messrs. Conrad, Fisher, Mc Dowell, Fox and Roberts were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Mr. A. Scott, seconded by Mr. Hemphill,

Resolved, That each member of this House be furnished during the present session, with one of the papers published in the city of Philadelphia

either weekly or oftener, and one paper printed in this borough, to be paid for at the public expence, provided the same be done at the usual price.

Mr. Matlock the clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed the House that the Senate had appointed a committee to unite with one from the House of Representatives to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature were organized and ready to receive any communications he might have to make.

The committee of the Senate for this purpose were messrs. Gurney, Say and Burton, that of the House of Representatives, messrs. Whitehill, Fox, Hemphill, Preston and Uree.

On motion of mr. Blair, seconded by mr. Hemphill,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join a committee of the Senate (if the Senate should appoint such committee) to prepare engrossed bills and present them to the Governor for his approbation. Messrs. Blair, Irwin and Eyre, were appointed the committee.

On motion of mr. Penrose, seconded by mr. Conrad, ordered, that messrs. Frailey, Fisher, Conrad, Penrose and Hannum, be a committee of accounts, and they be authorized to send for persons and papers.

On motion of mr. Frailey, seconded by mr. Franklin.

Resolved, that to-morrow be assigned for the choice of Printers.

On motion of mr. Scott, seconded by mr. Barclay, ordered that messrs. Fisher, Logan, Irwin, Buckley, Campbell, Whitehill, Frailey, Wilson of Northampton and Wayne, Barclay, Snider, Smith, M'Dowell, Cunningham, Scott, Boileau, Potts, Franklin, Blair, Sample, Harris, Palmer, Miller and Hunter, be a committee to devise ways and means for the supplies for the present year.

On motion of mr. Frailey, seconded by mr. M'Pherson, ordered,

That messrs. Frazer, Linnard, Vanhorn, Kirk, Strickler, M'Pherson, Mitchell, Udree, Barnet, Stewart, Fulmer, Rugh, Lyle, Cunningham, J. Scott, Conrad, Wilson of Dauphin, Franklin, Blair, M'Nair, Beale, Preston, Miller & Hunter be a committee to whom all claims of individuals shall be referred.

On motion of mr. Conrad, seconded by mr. Coolbach, ordered,

That messrs. Fox, Ingles, Stover, Bull, Keys, Turner, Mitchell, Witman, Coolbach, Barclay, Fulmer, Painter, Urie, Cunningham, Dunlap, Davis, Ley, Franklin, Blair, M'Nair, Beale, Palmer, Miller and Hunter be a committee on roads and inland navigation.

On motion of mr. Hunter seconded by mr. Buckley,

Resolved That the committees appointed by this House be authorized to employ such law characters as they may judge proper to draught bills for them, and that the expence incurred be paid by the House.

On motion of mr. Conrad, seconded by mr. Davis.

Resolved, That 1000 copies of the journals of this House be published 600 copies of which to be printed in the English and 400 in the German Language, to be delivered on or before the first day of June next at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth or such other place as the house may hereafter direct:

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that he would meet both Houses of the Legislature on Saturday next at twelve o'clock, to make his communication.

On motion, ordered That messrs. Blair, M'Pherson and Lyle be a committee to examine the journal of the House and correct it at the press.

On motion, ordered, That messrs. Schneider, Keppele and Rugh be a committee to examine the laws of this state, and report whether any and (if any) what laws will expire by their own limitations during the present session of the Legislature and which of those laws in their opinion ought to be continued.

After nominating the printers, pursuant to the rules of the House. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 6.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Present 75 members.

A number of petitions were read.

The House next proceeded to a choice of printers.

When for the printing of the Journals in the English Language

Francis & Robert Bailey had	41 votes
Hall & Sellers	34 votes

For a printer of the Bills in the English Language,

Wm. & Robert Dickson had	38 votes
William Hamilton	37 votes

For a printer to the House in the German Language.

Salomon Meyer had	39 votes
Albreght & Lahn	36 votes

William Hamilton is elected printer of the Bills and Journals of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Albreght and Lahn are elected by the Senate Printers of the minutes of the house in the German Language.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
A Quantity of Excellent
FINE SALT,
At James O'Hara's.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.

Foreign Occurrences.

LATEST from EUROPE,

From our HAMBURGH PAPERS—by the Nancy, arrived at new York, on Saturday the 30th ult.

LOWER ELBE, September 25.

ON Monday evening we received our Paris letters and papers up to the 16th, but at too late an hour for yesterday's publication. The sittings of the council of Five Hundred, on the 14th and 15th, were remarkable stormy, manifesting every symptom of revolutionary disorganization, by vulgar personalities, clenching of fists, and descending even to blows—a conduct not to be expected from the sage legislators of a great nation, whose deportment in debate ought ever to breathe a dignified calm, which at once insures respect and obedience to its decrees. The question, whether France is or is not in danger, having been rejected, after great uproar, the Directory sent a message to the Council of Ancients on the 15th, stating "that a royal conspiracy redoubles its activity, but that its own members are redoubling their vigilance:

Corruption, seduction and decoy, extend throughout the Republic. Even in the midst of Paris, Royal proclamations are printed. The parricidal presses have been seized, the culpable authors or editors are in the hands of the law; but they must be judged by the common tribunals; yet, should they not be sent to military commissions, for having provoked royalty?" The message was ordered to be printed, and referred to a special commission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 21.

We have received the disagreeable intelligence that Kiosse Mustapha Pacha has been totally defeated near Abukir. Bounaparte, hearing of the taking of that city, and of the defeat the French had suffered there, collected a number of troops to retake it, and the action which took place was so dreadful that but few of the 6000 Turks who were there, escaped with their lives. Even Kiosse Mustapha Pacha is said to have fallen into the hands of the French, with the loss of his arm, after an obstinate resistance. Aboukir was retaken by the French.

A Tarter arrived here yesterday, as courier, from the English Council at Aleppo, The Grand-Vizier's army, which marches extremely slow, was still three days march distant from Aleppo. The retaking of Abukir by the French has caused great sensation in Syria. That city is about 17 days's journey from Aleppo, where recruits are raising to augment the Grand Vizier's army. The fortress of St. John d'Acre is the bulwark of the Porte, and provisions and ammunition are continually sent thither. Had Buonaparte succeeded in taking that fortress, Constantinople would have been in danger. The Greeks and Cophts in Egypt still side with Buonaparte.

Captain Pacha, with his fleet, is still in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, fearful that the Brest fleet might be intended for Egypt.

ITALY, September 10.

The Italian Kings and Princes of Naples, Tuscany ect. have agreed amongst themselves to erect strong armies for their own defence, to enable the Russian General to take those troops to Switzerland that would otherwise be wanted as garrisons. The army of Piedmont will consist of 26,000 men.

September 11.

Prince Suwarrow was to move on the 8th inst. with all the Russian troops under his command from Asti towards Switzerland; his route will be over Navaro, Bellinzone and Gothardsberg: the bagage and artillery will pass thro Tirol and part of Germany. This day being the 11th, the Citadel of Tortona will be delivered to the Imperialists. The King of Sardina with his family is expected to set out this day from Cagliari, and to arrive at Livorno, where the Duke of Chablais is already arrived. Commerce at Livorno is quite brisk again—upwards of 100 sail of shipping loaded with all kinds of merchandize, arrived at that place within the course of a fortnight.

FROM THE UPPER RHINE, September 16.

The following is the Summons which the French sent to Count Salm, Commandant of Phillipsburg:

"SIR,

"The fortress whose defence is entrusted to you, is attacked from every side, and its blockade is covered by a numerous army. Every things is ready to crush you and the garrison under its ruins. In the name of humanity. I call on you to surrender the fortress of Phillipsburg to the French troops, to prevent the shedding of humen blood, and your inevitable ruin. I grant you two hours to consider of it, after the expiration of which I shall only be guided by the law of force.—Greeting, and respect.

(Signed) LAROCHE,
General of Division,
commanding the blockade of Phillipsburg."
20th Fructidor.

The Commandant returned the following answer:

"General,

"Your summons, which I have just received, I can only answer as becomes a man of honor and an old soldier, that is, I shall do my duty, and employ all the means in my power to defeat the attack which you inform me you intend to make. I assure you, General of my perfect esteem.

(Signed) COUNT DE SALM,
Lieut. Gen.

September 17.

The Archduke Charles has sent the following letter to Salm, Commandant of Phillipsburgh, dated

HEAD QUARTERS, ENZWELHINGEN,
September 13.

"I have received your letter of yesterday, in which you informed me of the siege of the fortress of Philipsburgh being raised. I hasten to express to you my entire satisfaction and applause of the brave and distinguished defence which you have made, and beg you will thank the brave officers and garrison in my name. This able and glorious defence proves that I have made the happiest choice in filling that post, and fully justifies the high opinion which I had during the whole war, of your great military skill. A courier is just setting off to recommend you and your brave garrison to his Imperial Majesty, and I am convinced that he will be highly satisfied with your behaviour. I expect a full account of the whole of your proceedings with anxiety, which I am persuaded will be a lasting monument of the deeds of the brave garrison in the annals of the present war.

Signed CHARLES, Archduke."

The loss of the French before Philipsburgh, according to the statements of their own prisoners amounts to nearly 1000 men; the garrison lost not more than 50 men.

FRANKFORT, September 21.

VICTORY OF THE ARCHDUKE
AND THE
TAKING OF MANHEIM.

The Archduke Charles, has, as I have mentioned to you before now, through his speedily marching towards Philipsburgh, relieved that fortress from the bombardment of the French, and forced them to retire towards Manheim. This day I have to communicate to you the important intelligence that the Duke has completely beaten the enemy near Neekeren and Manheim, drove him out of all his strong holds and took the city of Manheim. 1800 Frenchmen, among whom are the Generals of the Maesen, and Le Folle, and 61 officers were made prisoners, 2 standards, 18 cannon, 3 howitzers, 13 ammunition carts and 7 waggons loaded with bails, fell into his hands.

The following is an extract of the Duk's letter, dated the 18th, which he transmitted from Head Quarters, at Schweizingen, respecting this glorious affair.

"After raising the siege of Philipsburgh, the bombardment of which had lasted for six days, the greatest part of the hostile troops drew across the Rhine, and took a position on the left bank from Ogersheim towards Wurms. The division from Le Roche garrisoned the fortress Manheim, and the entrenchments which were erected during summer at Neckeraw, the fortress Manheim was not the least demolished, as has been announced in the public prints, the works were partly as before, and partly so improved, that they appeared perfectly secure against any Coup de Main; the village Neckeraw, which is totally surrounded, by an unaccessible broad and swampy ditch, and seems to form an island, has for its access two bridges guarded by formidable entrenchments and batteries, which adds much to the strength that nature has favoured this island with.

"By the position and operations of the enemy I was fully convinced that he meant to defend to the uttermost the fortress Manheim, and its adjacent entrenchments, he was buried uninterruptingly day and night to extend his batteries. Further, I received intelligence from unquestionable authority, that the Directory had transmitted to Gen. Muller extraordinary instructions to maintain and not to relinquish Manheim at any rate, in consequence of which preparations were made, to move the cannon from the left Rhetauser to Manheim.

"This induced me to accelerate the premeditated attack, the enemy made the most resolute and obstinate resistance at Neekeraw, and seemed to risk all for the maintenance of that fortified place, his fire was excessive heavy and without intermission, yet notwithstanding all this, an assault was made by our troops upon the bridge leading to Neekeraw, which was carried with a determination which seemed to pervade all ranks alike, the enemy entirely dislodged out of his entrenchments and in this manner not only the village of Neekeraw but the whole fortified isle became ours.

"After this without loss of time, Holzhole, a place situate on the river Rhine between Manheim and Neckeraw, equally as strong and as well fortified as the former, was attacked by our troops—here also the enemy made the same resistance as at Neckeraw, but this fortress being assaulted with the same spirit of determination it was soon carried, the garrison was partly sabred down and partly with their commanding general made prisoners.

"This being done we erected a battery in the greatest hurry near Holzhole, against the bridge across the Rhine, and at the same time at which we were opening batteries against the bridge an attack was also made upon the entrenchments, which the enemy had erected during the preceding summer season, along the whole front of the fortress; these two were carried, and so quickly were the flying enemy pursued, that our troops along with those of the enemy, pressed into the city of Manheim as the drawbridge therefore could not be shut and such was the confusion and panic of the garrison, that all those who had not previously fled to the left bank of the Rhine became our prisoners.

"The number of prisoners taken on this occasion, consists of 1840 men, among whom are the brigade generals of the Maesen, and Lefolle, with 61 staff and other officers.

"We took two standards, 18 cannon, 3 howitzers, 13 ammunition waggons, 7 caissons with balls, many grenade balls, and other warlike instruments, besides several hundred of powder.

Signed ARCHDUKE CHARLES,
Field Marshal.

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK November 30.

By the brig Peggy, arrived yesterday from [illegible]

"DUBLIN, September 28.

"We are sorry to hear from different quarters of the interior of this country the most unpleasing accounts; the southern districts in particular are at present in a state of appalling, which, whether warranted by the advent of real danger or not, is at least really destructive of the peace and comfort of the counties in which it prevails. Dub. Jour.

December 4.

The Supreme Court yesterday delivered the sentence in the case of David Frothingham, previously convicted on a charge of aspersing the character of General Hamilton, by publishing that he had been at the "bottom of an attempt at suppressing by pecuniary means the Aurora." He was fined in the sum of one hundred dollars, ordered to be imprisoned for four months, and to give security for his good behaviour for two years himself in one thousand dollars, and two sureties each in five hundred. One surety we are informed is Dennis M'Gahagen—the other we have not learned.

WATERFORD, September 17.

"By the following Proclamation our readers will see that the marshal law is again revived in this country and the county Tipperary.

"Lieutenant-General Lake, commanding the southern district, requires all persons within the countries of Tipperary and Waterford to put upon their doors a list of the inhabitants belonging to the respective houses, and it shall not be admitted as an excuse, that such list has been torn or defaced, as it must be immediately replaced. He also directs that no person, on any pretext whatever, without a pass from the general of the district, should be absent from his house between the hours of eight o'clock at night and sun-rise the next morning, on pain of suffering the punishment ordered to be inflicted by the insurrection act, under which those counties stand at present proclaimed.

"Patroles will be sent out in every direction to take up all such persons who act contrary to this notice.

(Signed)
"WM. NICHOLSON,
Aid de camp."

TRENTON, December 3.

According to an official list there are now belonging to the United States and in its service the following armed vessels:—Five frigates of 44 guns; four of 36 and six of 32—One ship of war of 26; three of 24; four of 20, and three of 18—One brig of 18; two of 16, and four of 14; two schooners of 12 guns, and seven gallies. There has been taken form the French the armed vessels of the United States—One frigate of 40 guns and 407 men; three privateers of 14 guns containing 187 men, one of 12 guns and 87 men; one of 11 guns & 76 men; two of 8 guns, one of which had 60 men; three of 6 guns containing 110 men, one of 4 guns and 36 men, besides three others and a letter of marque—Recaptured from the French, 2 American vessels, and 7 English, one of which was an English East-Indiaman valued at 250,000 dollars, and a letter of marque valued at 70,000.

☞ A number of captures lately made are not included in this list.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

Yesterday morning the remains of Mr. [illegible] M'Kenzie, Second Lieutenant of the Ganges sloop of war, who fell in a duel with Mr. [illegible] First Lieutenant of Marines, on Sunday last were deposited in the burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church. The following address was delivered over the grave by the Rev. Mr. LINN, a copy of which we have obtained from the author:

"We are called to surround the grave of a Soldier, who has fallen by the arm of a brother soldier—the victim of mistaken honor. Snatched in the prime of life, his cold remains lie buried in that tomb, and his budding honors are cut off by an unhappy fate. Were we to approve of that action, that has laid him thus low, we would speak in a manner unworthy of his Christian, and of his sacred character. Yet, while we censure, we can pity.—While we proclaim to the world, our detestation of the horrid custom of duelling, we here weep over the fate of an unfortunate man who has fallen a victim to that custom. With our tears, let the tears of his brother soldiers be mingled, for notwithstanding his late action, they attest that he was brave.

"Here let all who are directed by a false honor, behold its effects. Those closed eyes shall no more open on the light of day. Human fame shall no longer engage his attention. He has taken a solemn departure from this world—a dark and dismal are the shades of night that descended upon his tomb—Before an awful judge he has gone to answer, and sealed forever are those lips that would dare to determine his eternal destiny. With God we leave him—God that is merciful.

"From this event let us learn a serious lesson. Let us learn to separate true from false honor. Let us learn to subdue our passions, and to cherish the flame of brotherly love—Let us [illegible] the shortness and uncertainty of life—and above all, let us prepare for death, and for eternity. Let us here bury our immoderate attachment for the world. Let us lay up our treasure in heaven.

December 2.

We mentioned in our last paper that advices were received in this city of the French fleet having been seen off the Irish coast.—We [illegible]

ve been favoured with the following ex
with which the letter which contained the

"The French fleet has failed from Brest, and
has been kept off the northern coast. Its object
is laid to be a defcent upon Ireland. I hope
the report is without foundation; but have my
fears on the fubject, and thefe fears are encreas
ed by the circumftance, that FIVE EXPRESSES
arrived this day at Belfaft, on their way to Dub
lin, charged (as it is faid) with news to govern
ment of the firft importance—but what that
news is, has not tranfpired. Seven of the nor
thern counties are again declared in a ftate
of rebellion"

☞ The letter form which the above is an ex
tract, is dated "BELFAST, the 10th day of Oc
tober," and we are aflured there is a fecond let
ter in town, which cotroborates the intelli
gence.—M. Ad.

Pittsburgh, December 21.

A detachment of upwards of 80 Federal troops
under the command of Captain Shoemaker, ar
rived here on Monday laft from the eaftward.

Married, on Wednefday evening laft, at Troy,
the feat of John M'Dowell, Efq. GEORGE
ARMSTRONG, Efquire, Attorney at Law, of
Greensburgh, Weftmoreland county, to the ac
complifhed Mifs NANCY LUKENS.

The Herald of Liberty of Monday laft, con
tains an "*Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh,*"
written, as I believe, by *H. H. Brackenridge.*—
I have thought proper to make the follow re
marks—

Mr. Brackenridge being detected in the circu
lation of falfehoods refpecting the motives for
eftablifhing another Prefs, comes forward and
fays, that "hundreds of us two years ago, on
the treatment of John Lucas; more of us a year
ago, on the treatment of Samuel Ewalt, talked
of another Prefs." The gentlemen above men
tioned were indulged in laying their complaints
before the public through the channel of my
Gazette, without any coft, and I made fuch
remarks thereon as I thought proper.—Had hun
dreds talked of another Prefs, fome would cer
tainly have withdrawn their fubfcriptions, but I
do not recollect of any. I fhall therefore fet
this down not only as inaccurate, but alfo as
indicate on the part of Mr. Brackenridge.

"We believe here the Prefident of the Diftrict
to be the author of the *Communication* relative to
Sage's tavern people; but we know alfo, that
another perfon, a ram caught in the thicket,
was to be offered up as a fubftitute."—This is
another pretty excufe for not demanding the
author. If Mr. B. employed *rams* and *goats* to
bring his pieces to the prefs, the author of the
Communication did not—and had Mr. B called
in a proper manner, he would have found the
real author, who is not the Prefident of the Dif
trict.

"The truth is, this Gazette has been for
years under the influence of certain perfons, and
the Aberdeen's man is one of them at prefent,
and ufually writes thefe pieces that are figned
the Editor." How degraded, how fallen, muft
the man be, when he affects for truth what he
knows to be falfe—I pity him from my foul.—
If Cincin. Farrago is ftill living, this conduct
of his friend will bring a bluth into his aged
cheeks.

It does not require the "brighteft talents"
to write truth, or anfwer Mr. B's mifrepresenta
tions—I have thought them too infignificant to
ak aflitance for that purpofe.

The EDITOR.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To H. H B——e, Efq. Prefident of the Ja
cobin Society, Profeffor of Chivalry, Privy
Counfellor to the Governor of Bantam, Poet
Laureat to the Herald of Sedition, Biographer
to the Infurgents, Auctioneer of Divinity,
and Haberdafher of Pronouns, &c. &c.

The humble petition of the vanquifhed Federa
lifts of Allegheny County, fheweth,

That your petitioners having underftood their
voting for James Ross at the laft election, has
rendered them obnoxious to your honor, and to
another great perfonage with whom you have
wonderful influence, for which offence the whole
catalogue of human calamities is to be inflicted
on them, beg leave to approach your auguft pre
fence, and hope by laying their petition on the
lower end of the lower ftep of your *low office*, to
avert the wrath and fiery indignation that awaits
them, their wives, and little ones—and your
petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Two Thousand.

LANCASTER, December 7.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

This day at 12 o'clock, the Governor met both
Houfes of the Legiflature, and addreffed them as
follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houfe of Repreſentatives,

THOUGH we muft again unite in la
menting the return of the contagious fever, that
has for feveral years afflicted the city of Philadel
phia and its fuburbs, you will derive great con
folation from a comparative abatement in the mor
tality of the diſeaſe, as well as in the concomitant
diſtreſſes and expenſes.

By report of the Board of Health, it appears
that the whole number of interments within the
affigned fpace, from the 10th of July to the 31ſt
of October, did not exceed 1276—193 cafes oc
curring in the Hofpital (into which 324 patients
have, at different times, been admitted), and the
reſt of the cafes comprifing 651 adults and 432
children. The pecuniary receipts of the Board
from April to November have produced little more
than the ſum of 11,000 dollars; and the expenditures
during the ſame period, for the permanent and
extraordinary, as well as for the extraordinary and ca
ſual objects of the inſtitution, have only amount
ed to the ſum of 12,318 dollars.

With this reaſon, it would be unjuſt to omit an
acknowledgement of public obligation, for the vi
gilance, circumſpection, & economy of the Mana
gers and other officers of the department. In
ſtructed and ſtimulated by ſuch an example; aid
ed by the judicious and liberal plans of the Corpo
ration of Philadelphia, for watering and cleanſing
the city; and patronized by a wiſe and beniſicent
Legiſlature, in projecting and enforcing every
precaution for the ſafety of the port, the ſucceſ
ſors to this important truſt, will, I am confident,
be enabled, in future, to ſuppreſs all unneceſſary
alarm, and to avert the danger of peſtilence, or
contagion, by whatever avenue it may threaten
to approach.

Of the various objects contemplated by the ex
iſting laws, none ſeem to me, gentlemen, more
intereſting than an amicable termination of the
controverſy, which has too long ſubſiſted for the
honour and ſafety of the ſtate, in relation to the
land lying within the boundary of Pennſylvania,
but claimed under a title from Connecticut. The
Pennſylvania claimants have promptly and cheer
fully acceded to the terms preſcribed by the acts
of Aſſembly, but I am ſorry to add, that on the
part of the Connecticut Settlers, there has been
no intimation of an intention or diſpoſition to em
brace the offered compromiſe. The ſubject muſt
therefore be reſumed in the courſe of your delibe
ration; but if you ſhould determine yet longer to
manifeſt the forbearance and liberality of our go
vernment, it will at leaſt be expedient partially
to ſuſpend the operation of the law, for the limit
ation of actions to be brought for the inheritance
or poſſeſſion of real property, ſo that the occupants
of the diſputed ſoil, may not derive a legal ad
vantage over their opponents from a mere lapſe
of time.

The preliminary ſteps have been taken for diſ
poſing of the reſerved tracts of land adjoining the
towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren and Water
ford, and for laying out the ſeveral highways di
rected by law. The reports of the Commiſſion
ers appointed to ſuperintend thoſe ſpecific objects
as well as the report of the agent appointed, gene
rally, to examine the execution of the various
contracts relative to roads and rivers, will be ſea
ſonable communicated to you. It has, indeed,
been uniformly a favourite act, in the diſcharge
of my executive duty, to recommend improve
ments of this nature to the attention and bounty
of the Legiſlature, as the means not only of ad
vancing but of extending the ſphere of ſocial in
tercourſe, combining the territorial intereſts of
the ſtate and diffuſing throughout the community,
the bleſſings of confidence and concord.

In proceeding to advert to ſubjects, which at
this time, demand the legiſlative interpoſition, a
grateful reflection will naturally ariſe, on the
wiſdom, the labours and the merit of our prede
ceſſors. Since the eſtabliſhment of your preſent
Conſtitution we have been extricated, on the one
hand from the preſſure of a heavy debt accumu
lated during the revolutionary war, and on the
other hand a ſource of revenue was opened which,
independent of taxation, has proved for many
years adequate to all the pecuniary objects of our
Government. The penal code of Pennſylvania
which ever as an experiment excited the admirati
on of foreign nations, as well as of ſiſter ſtates, has
been rendered by unqueſtionable ſucceſs, the ob
ject of their imitation. A ſyſtem of juriſprudence
at once enlightened, liberal and efficient, has
been introduced, and cultivated: Works of pub
lic utility have been undertaken with judgment
and proſecuted with ardor. In ſhort, under the
auſpices of the legiſlature thus displayed, the ge
neral face of the country has been enlivened and
adorned; induſtry operating in all its channels,
has developed the ſtores of commercial and agri
cultural wealth, while ſeats of arts and ſciences
have been every where erected.

Where ſo much has been done little can re
main on general principles to do. In the detail
however, practice and experience, the conſtant
fluctuation of human affairs, and the progreſſive
enlargement of political views, will inevitably
ſuggeſt ſomething to modify and ſomething to
ameliorate.

For inſtance, in the judicial department, the
number of the judges of the ſupreme court, is ob
viously inſufficient for performing the duties of
their ſtation; while the High Court of Errors &
Appeals, ſince the late organization of the Circuit
Courts, may be conſidered as an expenſive and
unneceſſary inſtitution. Nor muſt it be over
looked, that the preſent mode of returning juror,
with relation to the juriſdiction of the Federal
Court, is radically wrong; and may in its appli
cation be rendered partial and oppreſſive. It is
a principle of the Conſtitution of the Union, as
well as of Pennſylvania, that the departments of
the government ſhould be preſerved diſtinct and
independent; but is not this principle violated,
whenever an officer, holding his office at the
will of the executive authority, nominates the
perſons who ſhall decide judicial queſtions, ariſ
ing on proſecutions for offences againſt the ſtate?
I rejoice in an opportunity of again introducing
this ſubject to your attention, before any juſt
cauſe of complaint has occurred, and I am per
ſuaded that without regard to what may be the
ſtate of parties now or hereafter, ſuch cautionary
regulations will be adopted as an impartial and
enlightened policy ſhall dictate and approve.

The law reſpecting General Elections preſents
likewiſe ſeveral topics for reviſion and amend
ment. The right of voting is thought, in ſome
inſtances, to be imperfectly defined, and a pro
viſion is certainly wanting to prevent a depriva
tion of the elective franchiſe, where any citizen
has been accidentally omitted in the aſſeſſment
of taxes, or an aſſeſſment may not have been
made within ſuch periods as would furniſh a gene
ral opportunity of complying with the terms of
the Conſtitution. It may be added as a wiſh that
the precautions purſued in other countries, for
withdrawing the military from the ſcene of popu
lar elections, ſhould be here introduced—but this
perhaps, is a point that lies properly within the
juriſdiction of Congreſs, and to the wiſdom of
that honourable body it may be implicitly refer
red.

The efficacy of the militia law, which was
paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, cannot yet be fully aſ
certained; but the patriotic ardour, that breathes
throughout the ſtate, affords an honorable aſ
ſurance, that every effort will be made by our
conſtituents, to render the militia the ſureſt (as
it muſt always be the ſafeſt) inſtrument, for the
ſupport of national independence, and the pre
ſervation of domeſtic order. The pattern ſtand
ards for regimental colours have been procured
and depoſited, agreeably to the directions of the
act of aſſembly; and during the ſeſſion, you will
receive a general ſtatement of the number and
diſtribution of the arms, which have been ma
nufactured for the public uſe.

In recurring to the conſtitution, gentlemen,
you will find that it is neceſſary before your ad
journment to paſs a law for making the ſeptenni
al enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the
ſtate, preſcribed by the 4th ſection of the 1ſt art.
And permit me to remind you, that another con
ſtitutional injunction, the eſtabliſhment of pub
lic ſchools for the gratuitous inſtruction of the
poor, ſtill remains inoperative and unexecuted.
But there is nothing more important to the po
litical rights and intereſts of the people, than
their participation in the choice of a Preſident
and Vice Preſident of the United States through
the medium of electors, appointed in ſuch man
ner as the legiſlature may direct. Your legiſlative
duty will, therefore, require an early attention
to this ſubject; and I truſt, that reſorting either
to the precedents already eſtabliſhed, or to your
more immediate knowledge of the public opinion
and wiſhes, no difficulty will occur in adopting
the mode of election, that will be moſt ſatisfacto
ry to our conſtituents, and beſt adapted to the
purpoſe contemplated.

For a period of almoſt ten years, during which
the expences of government have been unavoid
ably great, and the appropriations for public
improvements have been liberal, beyond all for
mer example, let it be repeated, that the peo
ple of Pennſylvania have been exonerated from
every ſpecies of ſtate taxation. But the arrear
ages of taxes antecedently impoſed, the product
of the land office and other temporary or muta
ble ſources of ſupply, ceaſing, in the uſual de
gree to enrich the public treaſury; while the
duties on ſales at auction are pledged for the
payment of a ſpecific debt, and the removal of
the ſeat of government conſiderably diminiſhes
the amount of fees for the atteſtation of the pub
lic ſeals; it has, at length, become indiſpenſable
to the credit and operations of the ſtate, that a
ſmall, but certain, contribution ſhould be collect
ed from our conſtituents, in aid of the perma
nent revenue.

The balance of 38,889 dollars and 68 cents,
which remained in the treaſury on the 1ſt day of
January laſt, had been augmented to the ſum of
255,860 dollars and 61 cents,—— by the ac
cumulation of various payments, made previouſ
ly to the 1ſt day of November, and a loan of
50,000 dollars from the bank of Pennſylvania—
but the diſburſements during the ſame period,
having amounted to 206,527 dollars and 12 cents,
there was no more in the treaſury, on the latter
day, than 55,330 dollars, and that ſum was ſub
ject to many heavy appropriations, ſo that at
the cloſe of the preſent year, the ſurplus cannot
be, reaſonably, computed higher than 45,000
dollars.

The only reſources, on which we can now rely
for the production of revenue, conſiſt in the di
vidend on the bank and federal ſtock—in the
fees paid at the public offices—in the receipts at
the land office, and in the tax on marriage and
tavern licences. But the aggregate of theſe,
added to the laſt mentioned balance, will be
found, when the general ſtatement of the finan
ces ſhall be laid before you by the proper officers
to be inſufficient to defray the expences of go
vernment, to comply with the miſcellanious ap
propriations of the ſeveral acts of aſſembly, and
to repay to the bank in the year 1801, the loan
of 100,000 dollars, which the public exigencies
will ſhortly require to be compleated.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Under the circumſtances which I have deſcrib
ed, you will, doubtleſs, be deſirous to meet the
public exigencies, by means the leaſt burthen
ſome to our conſtituents. Allow me, therefore,
to ſubmit to your conſideration the expediency
of ſelling the lately erected manſion, and ſuch
other parts of the public property in Philadel
phia, as are not only uſeleſs and expenſive, in
their preſent ſituation, but conſtantly expoſed to
dilapidation and deſtruction. There are, like
wiſe, a conſiderable number of city lots ſtill be
longing to the ſtate, which may be conveniently
and advantageouſly ſold. The regulation of
marriage licences (an object, which is highly
intereſting, in another point of view, to the
peace of families, and the order of ſociety) can
be rendered a certain inſtrument of revenue;
and the fees collected on tavern licences, may
be profitably increaſed.

Though I have always recommended, upon a
republican principal, the policy of an impoſition
on real eſtates adequate to the ſupport of Go
vernment; and though at ſome future period,
I hope to ſee that plan combined with the en
dowment of public ſchools; it would, I think,
be attended with conſiderable inconvenience to
purſue it, at the very moment when the Federal
land tax commences its operation. If, therefore,
any additional revenue ſhould ſtill be required,
any additional revenue ſhould ſtill be required,
the intereſt of Pennſylvania in the ſtock of the
United States (which gradually diminiſhes in the
courſe of the ſtipulated redemption) might, per
haps, be diſpoſed of, without any material pre
judice to our finances—while a ſmall tax on per
ſonal eſtate, on legal proceſs, or on transfers of
property, would inſure an abundant ſupply for
every fiſcal demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have directed to be preſented to you copies
of the opinion and advice of the College of
Phyſicians, on the late calamity—the reports of
the proper officers on the ſtate of the Land office
—and a ſchedule of the acts of Aſſembly, which
will expire by their reſpective limitations. In
will be ſeen all the arrangements that have been
theſe and in

made, it has been my earneſt deſire to fac
your deliberations, and for the ſake of ec
to co-operate with you in abridging the o
ry duration of the legiſlative ſeſſions.

And now my Friends and Fellow Citiz
bid you from this ſtation, a laſt and an a
onate farewell. I acknowledge, with hea
gratitude, the public kindneſs, confi
and ſupports, which I have uninterruptedl
joyed for the greater portion of an activ
anxious life. I ſhall forever reflect, with
and pleaſure, upon the candor and libe
which I have experienced in my inter
with the ſucceſſive Legiſlatures, that have
convened during the Conſtitutional term
adminiſtration. As the proof of my fe
ſuch obligations, I have endeavoured to
cute an arduous office with diligence and
lity: And while ſurrendering the helm to a
and upright ſucceſſor, I implore for hi
you, and [illegible] country, the guidanc
bleſſing of an all-wiſe, and all powerful
dence.

THOMAS MIFFLIN

Lancaſter, 7th December, 1799.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

LONDON, October

The public are now relieved from the
of anxiety occaſioned by the non-arrival of
patches from Holland, advices have been re
ed yeſterday evening from Field Marſhal
Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, with th
portant intelligence, that our brave troops
the Ruſſians who co-operated with them, g
a ſignal victory over the Dutch and Frenc
Thurſday laſt, which put our troops in poſſ
of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaer, Bergen, Egm
op-Hoop, and Egmont-op-Zee. The news
this morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock anno
ced to the public by the park and tower g
and publiſhed in the London Gazette extra
nary.

BALTIMORE, December 10.

By the arrival of captain Foſter, from St. J
in 20 days, we are favoured with the follow
On the 5th November, the Boſton frigate,
tain Little chaſed on ſhore a French ſhip
the Egyptian, mounting 40 braſs guns, and
rying 250 men, and on the 7th, took a ſmall
ger, with ſwivels and muſkets, carrying 30

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

APPOINTMENT—BY AUTHORITY.

John Hall, eſq. Marſhall of the Diſtric
Pennſylvania, vice William Nichols, eſq.
ſigned.

Col. Benjamin Smith is elected Governo
the State of South Carolina for the enſuing y

James Munroe, eſq. is elected Governor,
the State of Virginia.

APPOINTMENT, BY THE GOVERNOR
Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg Eſq.
Receiver General at the Land Office of Penn
vania, Vice Colonel Francis Johnſon reſigned.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſbu
for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Mo
of December, in the year of our Lord
thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine
fore the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq.
Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of
ſame Court.

ON the petition of David Wallace, a pri
in the jail of ſaid county, praying
diſcharged according to the proviſions of
acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſo
debtors. The Court order that the priſon
brought before them at Pittſburgh on the
Monday of March next, that his petition
his creditors may be then heard, and direct
notice of his application be publiſhed in
United States and Pittſburgh Gazettes
weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt
days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

87. JAMES BRISON, Proth'

*AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſbu
for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Mo
of December, in the year of our Lord, one
ſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before
hon. Alexander Addiſon, eſq. Preſident, and
aſſociates Judges of the ſame Court.*

*ON the petition of John Aſhton, a priſon
the gaol of ſaid County, praying to be diſcha
according to the proviſions of the acts of Aſſe
made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors.*

*The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be
before them at Pittſburgh, on the ſecond Tu
of February next, that his petition and bi
may be then heard, and direct that notice
application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh G
three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at le
teen days before the time of hearing.*

By order of the Court,

JAMES BRISON

87. 3 *Pro. Cur.*

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in
firſt range of New-Connecticut lands, on
8th of October laſt, a bay MARE and COL
the Mare is about 16 hands high, riſing 8 ye
old, with a crooked ſtripe in her face, and ſo
ſome white on her feet, ſhod before, and
her ſhoes are ſtamped the letter R. Who
takes up ſaid Mare and Colt, and delivers th
to Jonathan Fowler, living on Youngſtown
in the townſhip No. 1, or to James Miller,
miles from Georgetown, near the Waſhing
road, ſhall receive the above reward and all
ſonable charges, paid by

JOHN MILLER.

December 7, 1799.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS about the 9th of November, 1799, I called on Mr. Benjamin Stokely, to shew me a Lot of Donation Land, in the Fifth District, No 992—accordingly he went with me and made a survey of a piece of land which he said was mine, without finding any corners or lines, saying that there were no lines run or corners made by the former surveyor, for which service the said Stokely charged me the *moderate* sum of *Sixteen Dollars*. Not satisfied with his survey, I applied to Mr. James Herrington, a surveyor, who went with me, and found both the numbered corners and lines made by the former surveyor—the survey made by Mr Stokely was erroneous and did not include the land.

My object for having this inserted is to guard the unwary from being imposed on in the same way by Mr. Stokely, as it appears that he is entirely unacquainted with that business.

CHARLES CUMMINS.

November 26, 1799.

To every Body.

THE very same Ben. Stokely, mentioned in the note signed Charles Cummins, is so hardened to high charges, as to think it no crime to assure the public that he searches Donation Land in the Fourth and Fifth Districts (of which he has complete draughts) at Six Dollars per day; and when the lines are ill-marked or not at all, (which often happens in the 5th) he continues in the woods, on the search of them, with his compass and chain, as many days as his employer sees fit, at the rate above—or he marks out the quantity of land required, agreeably to his draught—he seldom charges LESS than SIX, nor MORE than EIGHTEEN Dollars, for discovering any tract—and has been known even to abate something, when the man pleads a scarcity of cash, which was the case with Mr. Cummins, otherwise, what he calls *moderate Sixteen*, would have been *immoderate Eighteen*,—and probable the land would have been discovered to the satisfaction of Mr Cummins, if the search had been continued a few days—but he did not think fit to do so.

It would be very indecent to think, and beyond all measure so to say, that the aforesaid note was calculated to promote Mr. Herrington's credit as a land hunter, and to say he forgave Mr. Cummins for the trouble he was at in discovering the lot, for the privilege to insert the note, would perhaps be more than could be proved now—therefore, it is best to say nothing and let people call on whom they please to shew their land—but some think Ben's character as a surveyor and woodsman too well established to be injured by such a scheme, unless Cummins and Herrington were better known.

It is reported, that Mr. Herrington charged Francis B Holmes, sixteen dollars for shewing him the corner of Lot No. 1294, in the 6th donation district, situate about three miles from Herrington's—*Moderation! astonishing moderation!!* After this, who would not apply to Mr. Herrington? Who would presume to question his capacity? Or, who would doubt the truth of the remarks of Mr. Cummins?

For Sale

A Donation Tract, No. 57.

CONTAINING 500 acres of excellent land lying on Shenango, a branch of Big Beaver Creek, surveyed for Captain *James Montgomery*. For terms, apply to

Adamson Tannehill, esq. Pittsburgh—or

James M Goffin, *William Mott*, } Philadelphia

Dec. 14 1799. tf

FOUND,

ON Saturday morning, the 7th instant, near White's tavern, about 12 miles down the Ohio, a POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Papers, which the owner may have on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

JOHN CALDWELL.

Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, December 13, 1799.

NOTICE

ENTERED on the books of the subscriber one of the wood rangers of the county of Allegheny, a brown MARE, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, both hind feet white, has some saddle marks, no brand perceivable, and has old shoes on. The owner is desired to apply to the subscriber living on Chartiers creek, about four miles from Pittsburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

Allegheny county, December 9, 1799.

By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the first Saturday in February next,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of unimproved land, situate in Moon township, adjoining lands of Jonas Davis, Elias Elliott and others; being part of the REAL estate of *Abraham Gum*, late of said county, deceased. Attendance will be given at said time and place by

JENET GUM, *Administratrix.*

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, *Prothonotary.*

Pittsburgh, 3d Decemb. 1799. 6w3.

Three Shillings and Nine Pence

a gallon will be allowed for a few barrels of good WHISKEY, in exchange for Salt at Three and an half dollars per bushel, by

DENNY & BELLEN.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1799.

Whereas the subscriber gave four Notes of hand to a certain John Rosenbury, but as the subscriber has never received any value for them, which he can prove, he therefore gives this public information, cautioning all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as he is determined not to pay them until compelled by law.

OLIVER ROSENBURY.

Allegheny county, Nov. 22, 1799.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Yough, a dark red COW, about 8 or 9 years old, ear marked, has a white face, with brown spots about her eyes and nose. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS FOREMAN.

November 15, 1799.

HUGH GIBSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the FULLING BUSINESS at the mill of Mr. Thomas M'Mullen on the pine fork of Peter's creek, within one mile of Mr. James M'Call's grist mill, where he intends to carry on said business in its various branches in dying and fulling, and hopes to give satisfaction from his experience and attention to business.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, Nov. 19 1799.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of and not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Michael Adams

keeps for Sale, at his house, in Market-street, formerly occupied by Doctor A. Richardson,

Coarse and Fine Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Crackers,

ALSO,

Good two-year old Whiskey by the Gallon or Barrel.

Pittsburgh, December 13.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS as usual, for Sale, a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.* Also, a quantity of excellent *LEAD*, all of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

He offers for sale the HOUSE he now occupies, on moderate terms, for approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1799. 9t.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoystown, to the town of Somerset, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the sign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre square, and has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other necessary articles of entertainment: to prove which, he invites the public to COME and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerset, 4th November, 1799.

N B. The tavern heretofore occupied by the subscriber in Stoystown, is now in the possession of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as usual.

6w J. W.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at this place, on the night of the 11th inst. JACOB HECKS, a soldier in the 10th regiment of United States Infantry, a German, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, hazel eyes, sandy hair, had on an old linen sailor jacket and trowsers, and a soldier's shirt. Whoever takes up said deserter and delivers him to me at this place, or to any officer in the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH M'KINNEY, Captain 10th U. S. Regt.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1799.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Five Thousand Acres

Virginia military land Warrants

to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold, a great bargain.

Enquire at the office of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Nov. 7, 1799. tf

Unseated Lands.

THE *owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the Years* 1795, 1796, 1797, *and* 1798 *are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the* 20th *day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING,
JAMES ROBINSON, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Military Land Warrants,

by the subscriber.—Those who hold warrants for any number of acres under four thousand, are by a law of the United States deprived of locating them, and after December 1801, all warrants issued for military services are for ever debarred. A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1799. tf.

LOST,

LAST *Evening in the Borough of Pittsburgh or on the road to Montour's run, a* BOND *given by Alexander Fowler to Robert Clark, for* Nine Hundred and Fifty dollars, *dated the first day of December* 1797. *Whoever finds it and delivers it to the Printer of this Gazette, shall receive* Two Dollars *Reward.* *November 7, 1799*

N. B. Payment being stopped it can be of no use to any person but the owner.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants to *Officers* and *Soldiers*, who served in the war between the United States of America and Great Britain—proposes to locate WARRANTS to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located, he will receive any number of Warrants below that amount, and class them with others to make up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

Proposes to attend on the Lines immediately after locating, and shew any tract on which he may be employed.

Letters or *Warrants* addressed to Alexander Addison, esquire, *Pittsburgh*, or Mr Alexander M'Laughlin, merchant, Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of February next, or to the subscriber at Washington, (Pennsylvania) any time previous to the 17th December—and from that day until the 12th day of February next, at the post office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

November 16, 1799. t. f. w f

The Person

WHO has lately absconded, and left two of his nearest relations responsible for him as special bail, in a cause wherein above the sum of 8000 dollars has been recovered against him, is informed, that if he will return and exonerate his bail, they will overlook his past conduct—and they have no doubt of his meeting such leniency from his creditors, as, in addition to their assistance, will enable him soon to recommence business in some other place, with a prospect of future success. His Bail flatter themselves, he will not hesitate to return and surrender himself, when he is informed, that they will both be subject to imprisonment, if he does not relieve them. If they do not hear of, or from him in one month from this date, they will be under the necessity of pursuing and advertising him throughout America and Europe. They will render his character so infamous that he will not be able to find a resting place—and they will use every power which the laws of all civilized countries have provided for the relief of bail, to arrest him, and bring him back to this state.

New York, September 24, 1799.

N B. The Printers throughout the United States will essentially serve two fellow citizens, who will be ruined, if the above advertisement has not the desired effect, by giving this a place in their respective papers.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

WAS delivered to the post-master here, in the post office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th past, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thousand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleasants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been suppressed in a post office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither stopped, molested nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes and stop them: and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, 9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay. W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertisement published last Tuesday, by Messrs. Wilson and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertisement seems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following statement of facts, which I can support by testimony, will at once remove the impression of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjust publication.

Mr. Swann, of the house of Wilson and Swann came to the post office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I asked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his presence (as he knew some considerable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put into the hands of others, as usual, and sent from this office.

How Messrs. Wilson and Swann came by their information that the letter was suppressed and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide,

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Those Printers in the United States who publish Messrs. Wilson and Swann's advertisement, will be so obliging as to insert the above and apply for payment to W. W.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forewarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

BLANKS

(A Variety)

For sale at this printing office